

SNA

SMUTTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a foot or *smutty* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. Temple.

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain, With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. Milton.
The *smutty* waincoat full of cracks. Swift.He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. Pope.

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. Locke.

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Batchelor. Collier.SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*. L'Estrange.For four times talking, if one piece thou take, That must be canted, and the judge go *snack*. Dryden.All my demurs but double his attacks; At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." Pope.SNA'COT. *n. f.* A fish.SNA'FILE. *n. f.* [from *snivel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snuffle* You may pace easy; but not such a wife. Shakespeare.

Sooth him with praise;

This, from his weanings, let him well be taught, And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. Dryden's Georg.To SNA'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame, Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*, She did disport, and impotence her name. Fairy Queen.The coat of arms, Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born, Was hung on high. Dryden's Æn.

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet, Except their *snags* are black as jet: King Chihlu put nine queens to death, Convid on statute, iv'ry teeth. Prior.SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of *snags*; full of sharpSNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of *snags*; full of sharp

His falking steps are stay'd

Out of his mother's bowels, and it made

His mortal mace, wherewith his fomen he dismay'd. Spens.

Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. More.SNAIL. *n. f.* [from *snail*, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. Shakespeare. King Lear.

Fearful commenting

Is leaden fervor to dull delay;

Delay leads impotent and *snail*-paced beggary. Shak. R. III.

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:

Snail flow in profit, but he sleeps by day

More than the wild cat. Shakespeare.

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,

Carrying his own house still, still is at home,

Follow, for he is easy-paced, this *snail*

Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. Donne.

A river *snail*-shell decayed, shewed spar within. Woodward.There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we defend below the *snail* and the oyster. Watts.

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat't thou to thyself, and answer it not?

Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! Shak.SNA'IL-CLAY, or *Snail-trefoil*. *n. f.* An herb. Abusworth.SNAKE. *n. f.* [from *snaca*, Saxon; *snakes*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. Snake in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Glo'fer's they beguile him;

As the *snake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,

With shining checker'd fough, doth sting a child,

That for the beauty thinks it excellent. Shaksp. Hen. VI.

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We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:

She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice

Remains in danger of her former teeth. Shaksp. Macbeth.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the

gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even.Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*.

That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. Dryden.

SNA'KE-ROOT. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT.SNA'KE-HEAD Iris. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *head*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one

leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root,

divided into two or three dug, like oblong bulbs. Miller.

SNA'KE-WEED, or *B. flor.* *n. f.* [from *snake* and *weed*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will

continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it

may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady border,

and will soon furnish the ground with plants. Miller.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]What we call *snake* ad is properly the smaller branches of

the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor,

and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but

is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion,

that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,

and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snake*wood.

We very seldom use it. Hill's Mat. Med.

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's fangs,

Of that fell kind with which the furies fell

Their *snaky* heads do comb. Spenser.The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculeus*,or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in

the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs

His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. Milton's Par. Reg.

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,

And stop your ears against the charming god. Ben. Johnson.

In his hand

He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. Hubber's Tale.Their *snaky* heads do comb.

That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,

Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? Milton.

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;

Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand

He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. Dryden.To SNA'P. *v. a.* [The same with *snapp*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be

snapped to easily in funder; if his will was no otherwise deter-

mined from without himself, but only by the signification of

your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude,

human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.

Brant. against Hobbs.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces

by a tougher body. Digby.

Dauntless as death, away he walks;

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;

Searches the parlour, chamber, study,

Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. Prior.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp knap.

The bowzy fire

First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,

Then *snapped* his box. Dunciad.

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapped* off

the end of his finger. Wifeman's Sargery.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies

before him. L'Estrange.

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all

women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a

foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap*

the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qui-

lified. Addison's Spectator.

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,

The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. Gay.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of

the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their

lodgings. Watson.

Some with a noise and greasy light

Are *snapped*, as men catch larks at night. Butler.

You should have thought of this before you was taken;

for now you are in no danger to be *snapped* again. L'Estr.

Did I not see you, raical, did I not!

When you lay *snug* to *snug* young Damon's goat? Dryden.

Belated seem on watch to lie,

And *snapped* some cully passing by. Swift.

5. [Snappen, Dutch.]

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5. [Snappen, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,

And *snapped* their canons with a why not. Hudibras.

A furly ill-bred lord

That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. Granville.To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast

Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waif

With a fall drooply clogg'd; and our tacklings

Snapping, like to too high-fretch'd treble strings. Donne.

The backbone is divided into too many vertebres for com-

modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being

of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in

funder. Ray on the Creation.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a

spring, it will not bow; but with the leaf bending it will

snap asunder. Mezon's Mech. Exer.

The makers of these needles should give them a due tem-

per; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they

are too brittle they *snap*. Sharp's Surgery.

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no rea-

son but I may *snap* at him. Shaksp. Henry IV.We *snapped* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook

that goes along with it. L'Estrange.

To SNAP. *v. a.* [from *snapp*.]

At people's heels with frothy chaps. Swift.

SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner laid out his say, but up rises a cunning

snapper, then at the board. L'Estrange.

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would

cut an apple in two at one *snapp*. Carew.

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's foot*. *n. f.* [antirrhinum, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and rainins

thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are

afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick

motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed,

the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snapp*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolycus, being letter'd under Mer-

cury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconfi-

der'd trifles. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snapp*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,

Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. Swift.

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that

they frighted away most of the votaries. Spectator.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *snapp*.] A soldier's bag.SNARE. *n. f.* [from *snare*, Swedish and Islandick; *snare*, Danish;*snare*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,

How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. Milton.

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a

snare upon you. 1 Cor. vii. 35.A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare*

of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though

it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, left it become a *snare*

to thy confidence, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule

be broken. Taylor's Rule of living holy.

For these ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. Milton.

Beauty, wealth, and wit,

And prowess, to the pow'r of love submit;

The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,

And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. Dryden.

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to in-

tangle.

Glo'fer's shew

Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile

With sorrow *snarcs* relenting passengers. Shaksp. H. VI.The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. Ps. ix.

Warn all creatures from thee

Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended

To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. Milton's Paradise Lost.To SNARL. *v. n.* [from *snarl*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,

Ready to catch each other by the throat,

And turn you all your hatred now on me? Shaksp. R. III.

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He is born with teeth!

And so I was; which plainly signify'd

That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. Shak. H. VI.

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:

All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return

But courtship from the male. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majesty,

Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,

And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. Shaksp. K. John.

An angry cur

Snarls while he feeds. Dryd. and Lee's O. dipus.

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a

pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. Dryden.

The honest farmer and his wife,

Two years declin'd from prime of life,

Had struggled with the marriage-noose,

As almost ev'ry couple does:

Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling! Prior.

Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*.Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertain-

ing company with discourse of their diseases? Congreve.

To SNARL. *v. a.* To intangle; to embarrass. I know not

that this sense is well authorized.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out